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by the characters given in the key. *D. Drummondii* grows in much the same situations as the wavy *Dicranum*, and is frequently mingled with it. Its capsules are also clustered and the leaves slightly wavy. The waviness of the leaves is much less marked and the plants have not the same silky sheen. The upper leaf cells are much shorter, nearly as broad as long and afford a sure ground for distinction. *D. viride* is probably not very rare, but is almost always sterile. It can be distinguished by the broken-leaf apices and the other characters given in the key. *D. spurium* does not look like a *Dicranum* because of the equally spreading soft crisped-incurved leaves. Under the microscope its leaves are readily distinguished from those of any other species by the large and conspicuous papillæ which cover the upper part of the back of the leaf and are easily seen because the margins are incurved in this region. *Dicranella heteromalla* has the same general appearance as the *Dicranums*, and is very common. It is smaller than most of the *Dicranums*, and its leaves lack the inflated angular cells so characteristic of *Dicranum*. Other species of this and allied genera may be met with, but they can readily be distinguished from *Dicranum* by the characters mentioned in the last article.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DICRANA.

By RODNEY H. TRUE.

AT the suggestion of Dr. Grout, I have prepared the following brief statement of the distribution of twenty species of the genus *Dicranum* selected by him. I have used such local lists and similar helps as were at my disposal and wish it born in mind that I am not able to warrant the accuracy of the determinations on which they were founded. I hope, however, that, by reference to a large body of authentic herbarium material, I have been able to give a substantially correct idea of the distribution of these mosses. I should be willing, as far as my time permits, to determine doubtful forms for any who care to send specimens and letter postage for reply.

Dicranum Bergeri Bland. A moss characteristically found in marshy places, most frequently in sphagnum bogs; widely distributed.—N. J., New Eng., Can., Greenland, Wis., Minn., Rocky Mts., Alaska.

Dicranum Blytii Schimp. (*D. schisti*). A rare Arctic species.—White Mts., Labrador, Greenland, Selkirk Mts., Vancouver Id., Brit. Col.

Dicranum Bonjeani de Not. The species or its varieties found in both lowlands and in subalpine regions. The species in its typical form is most frequent in moist locations; widely distributed.—N. C., Penn., New Eng., Ontario, Greenland, O., Ill., Wis., Mont., Wash., Brit. Col., Alaska.

Dicranum Drummondii Muell. A moss of the woods; probably does not occur as far west as Rocky Mts.—N. Y., New Eng., Ontario, Minn.

Dicranum elongatum Schwaegr. A moss of alpine and subalpine range; rather rare.—White Mts., Me. (Mt. Katahdin), Newfoundland, Greenland, N. shores L. Superior, Alaska.

Dicranum falcatum Hedw. A rare alpine moss found in White Mts., Oreg. (Mt. Hood), and Wash. (Röell).

Dicranum flagellare Hedw. A very common species in woods; one of the most widely distributed species.—Va., N. J., Mass., New Brunswick, Ontario, O., Mich., Minn., S. D., Manitoba, N. W. Terr.

Dicranum fulvellum (Dicks.) Smith. A rare alpine species.—White Mts., Adirondacks (?), Oreg. (Mt. Hood), Greenland.

Dicranum fulvum Hook. A less widely distributed species characteristic in regions marked by outcrops of silicious rocks—N. C., Va., Penn., N. Eng., New Brunswick, Ontario, Wis.

Dicranum fuscescens Turn. Widely distributed in mountainous or high, hilly country, in woods.—Va., N. Y., N. Eng., New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Greenland, Ontario, L. Superior, Minn., Col., Wash., N. W. Terr., Alaska.

Dicranum longifolium Hedw. Characteristic of rocky, elevated regions.—Va., N. Y., N. Eng., Miquelon Id., Greenland, Mich., Minn., Mont., Col., Selkirk Mts., Rocky Mts., Brit. Col.

Dicranum montanum Hedw. On decaying wood in forests, less frequent in southern range of genus.—N. Y., N. Eng., New Brunswick, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Wis., Minn., Mont., Manitoba.

Dicranum Mühlenbeckii Bry. Eur. Usually in rocky, elevated regions; also in subalpine localities; more frequent westward.—Penn., Vt., Ontario, Hudson's Bay, Wis., Mont., Col., N. M., Wy., Wash., Brit. Col., Alaska.

Dicranum pallidum Bry. Eur. Characteristic in southern part of the range of genus, in low, sandy regions.—Fla., Ga., N. C., N. J., Wis.

Dicranum Sauteri Schimp. A subalpine species rare to America.—Adirondacks (Mrs. E. G. Britton).

Dicranum scoparium Hedw. One of the most widely distributed species.—N. C., Va., Md., Penn., N. Eng., New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Greenland, Ontario, Mich., Ind., Ill., Minn., Mont., Wy., Col., Cal., Wash., Alaska.

Dicranum spurium Hedw. Characteristic in barren localities eastward. A rather rare species.—Va., N. J., Vt., Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario.

Dicranum Starkei W. & M. A rare alpine moss.—White Mts., Idaho, Wash., Vancouver Id., Rocky Mts., Selkirk Mts., Smith's Sound.

Dicranum undulatum Ehrh. A moss of lowlands, widely distributed.—N. J., N. Eng., New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Labrador, Ontario, Mich., Ill., Minn., Vancouver Id., Brit. Col.

Dicranum viride (S. & L.) Lindb. Characteristic of forests and shady places; widely scattered east of eastern slope of Rocky Mts. Seems to be replaced by *D. strictum* (Schleich), in the West.—Va., N. Y., Vt., New Brunswick, Ontario, Newfoundland, O., Wis., Minn. Reported at Morley, in Rocky Mts., by J. Macoun.

Grimmia mollis B. & S. in the United States.

Last summer, while on a vacation outing in northwestern Montana, I collected some mosses around Lake McDonald, Flathead county. Sperry Glacier, about ten miles east of the north end of that lake, was one of the objective points of our collecting trips. It was at the foot of this glacier that I found a curious soft *Grimmia*, which on investigation after my return home, proved to be *Grimmia mollis* B. & S. This is the first discovery of this truly glacial moss on the North American continent. In Europe it occurs, usually above 6,000 feet altitude, in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the mountains of Bohemia, and of the Scandinavian Peninsular, always near glaciers, or streams fed by glaciers or snowfields. It has also been found in Greenland. This distribution makes its almost certain that *Grimmia mollis* also occurs in the Canadian Rockies. But whether it has come to our regions by way of Greenland around the north, or south of Hudson's Bay, or by way of the Alaskan mountains, across Behring's Strait, from the direction of Siberia, needs to be determined by finding intermediate stations.—*John M. Holzinger.*

Mosses For Distribution.

Mosses offered the Chapter are: By Mrs. E. G. Britton, 103d St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York City, *Dicranum viride* for a self-addressed stamped envelope; by A. J. Grout, *D. Drummondii*, *D. spurium*, *D. longifolium* and *Dicranella heteromalla*, for ten cents to members.

A Correction.

In the second line of the second paragraph on page 41 of the 1898 FERN BULLETIN, for "asexual" read "sexual." We hereby acknowledge our obligation to the subscriber who called our attention to this slip of the types.